

# THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## The Value of Civilian Auxiliary Support

THE "Civilian Training Camps," which we have recently been hearing so much of in the mainland press, are among the most hopeful signs of the times.

They indicate not only that the people of these United States are waking up to the fact that in a republic it is the people themselves who must protect themselves; but they indicate that the newly awakened sense of the necessity of maintaining peace, "even though we have to fight for it," is no "flash in the pan."

They negative, also, the oft reiterated taunt that the pillars of society and the well-to-do are willing enough to send the working men to mutilation and death at the battle front, while they talk patriotism and remain at home in safety themselves.

The outstanding feature of the pioneer Civilian Training Camp—that of New York State—is that it was not composed of men too young to realize the seriousness of war, carried away with the impulsiveness of youth; but of mature men—leaders in business, professional and political life.

It means that a new spirit is pervading the land when the Mayor of New York, an ex-ambassador to Europe, a leader in the world of letters and the managers of great business corporations voluntarily submit themselves to the discipline and manual labor of camp life as private soldiers, with the avowed object of acquainting themselves with the elementary principles of military defense, so that they themselves will be in a position to take the field in self-defense, in case of necessity.

Here in Hawaii where, owing to the fewness of our numbers, a man counts for more than he does on the mainland, where he is only one among millions, it is of all the greater importance that the responsible men of the community—the property owners—the "bosses" should say "come on boys," and not "go ahead boys," when it comes to providing "men behind the guns."

The movement to organize a civilian auxiliary to support the Regular Army and the National Guard, from among Honolulu's business and professional leaders is a sign of sound Americanism that warms the cockles of one's heart.

## The Mother of Crime

WILLIAM N. GEMMILL, judge of the municipal court of Chicago, in a recent issue of the Chicago Herald contributes this indictment of the drink evil:

"Booze is the Mother of Crime. It gives life and sustenance to slums, dives, brothels, gambling den and 'pay-off joints.' It nerves to his deed the homicide, the stick-up man, the burglar, the thief and the thug. It fires the brain of the prostitute and the panderer. It feeds and inflames the passions of the weak-minded and the degenerate."

"I have tried an army of 50,000 human delinquents most of whom were booze-soaked. With faces red and bloated, with eyes dull and languid, wit bodies weak and wasted, with clothing foul and ragged, this vast army is forever marching with unsteady step to the graves of the drunkard and the pauper or to the prison and work-house."

"I have looked into the tear-stained faces of still larger army of fathers and mothers, brother and sisters, wives and husbands as they have pleaded for the miserable wrecks that booze has made. I have seen with this army ten thousand pale-faced, hollow-cheeked, ragged, hungry and starving children, cursed by booze."

"Booze has caused 200,000 divorces in the United States in the last twenty years and adds 25,000 more to this number every year. It divides more homes, fills more jails and empties more churches than all other influences combined."

"Booze never built a park, a playground, a school or a church, but is the enemy of them all."

"War may be hell, but where it slays its thousands, booze destroys its tens of thousands."

## A Natural Consequence

THE roast which the sugar men of Hawaii have received from the Marine Journal, which accuses them of striving to get free trade in shipping for the benefit of their products, is a natural thing. The shipping men of Hawaii have industriously attempted to create the impression that the majority of people in Hawaii, who favor the temporary suspension of the passenger provisions of the Coastwise Law, are laboring for the interest of foreign shipping and the detriment of the American merchant marine. Captain Matson, in a recent Coast interview, talked to the effect that under the amendments favored in Hawaii his ships would have to compete with the Japanese ships, when nothing of the kind was intended and nothing of the kind could ever happen with Hawaii's consent. Persistently the campaign has been to represent the "suspensionists'" attitude as unpatriotic. The consequence is a boomerang, such as the Marine Journal has just thrown, and which others will duplicate. It would have been much better to have stuck closer to the facts and less to the flag-flapping. Then Hawaii's real position would not be subject to mainland misunderstanding.

Russia's present joy is not that the Russians are winning very many battles but because they are not being licked quite so much.

## The Annapolis Scandal

THE announcement from the navy department that there is to be a complete reorganization of the naval academy as a result of the recent investigation of the "gouging" incident, stirs up again the scandal provoked when it was discovered that some of the midshipmen had inside and advance information as to the questions of one of the test papers in the final examinations. Just what that scandal was is explained in the article following, written for The Advertiser by one who had an inside acquaintance with the whole affair, from start to finish. He writes:

Every college has a review month before the final examinations. During this period, a general freshening up is indulged in. A professor lays special emphasis on certain points—the department distributes memoranda on approved methods for solving important problems—a lecture is given on this or that subject. These points may logically be accepted as the most important matter in the subject, and are therefore likely examination questions. At the Academy these tips are collected and passed along among the midshipmen and labelled "dope." Some students are "good dope artists," in that they can spot the probable examination, an instructor may also have the faculty of picking out the most important points, and his "dope" accordingly becomes more valuable. A point here, before examinations only one or two instructors ever see the papers and they are then restricted in their discussion of the coming test. "Dope" then is a collection of subjects on which a gamble pure and simple may be made. A midshipman told me that once he had "boned good dope" all night, and then had "busted" on the examination when his tips turned out to be "bum dope."

The present scandal at the academy is due to this dope system. A couple of midshipmen received typewritten sheets of the examination in modern languages through the mail from unknown sources. By a slip, several others became aware of their existence, and these refused to keep the information to themselves on the ground that to do so would give them an unfair advantage over their classmates. Finally, as a compromise, the dope was given out to all "wooden men," its source being given as an instructor in modern languages who was known as a "good dope artist."

Before tips all hands had the "good dope," or could have had it if they wished. Some studied it, others decided that it was "bum dope," because it was too difficult for an examination. The next morning when the battalions marched to the academy building, many carried the sheets of scratch paper they had "boned" over night, with the view of taking one "test crack" at them before entering the building. On entering the examination room these sheets were discarded.

The "dope" was good. Those who had boned it were happy, those who had slipped it up bewailed their misfortune. As result the marks as an average were high. Then the unfortunate occurred, the scratch paper "gouges" were found and an investigation of gouging immediately convened. As a result of the investigation, all those who had seen the original papers were recommended for dismissal.

Now it was the secretary of the navy's turn. The political pressure brought to bear resulted in a new court, and more misdeeds. Expert, and shrewd counsel attempted to defend their clients by degrading the regiment of midshipmen, condemning their standards of honor, and accusing the body of cadets of dishonor as rank as that of the accused.

It worked. For weeks the midshipmen witnesses, men, straight-forward and frank, were used as tools in the hands of experienced lawyers. Far and wide the fair name of the Academy was soiled, her traditions scorned, and her sons shamed. Then a member of the class of 1915's honor committee picked up a clue. It was followed and led to the only disclosure of dishonesty made before the court. A very few were implicated, and at last the honor of the service, and of the midshipmen, was cleared in the best and most proper way, by their own action.

I have seen these sons of Uncle Sam on the stand giving their testimony, frankly and honestly—ready to implicate themselves in the serious knowledge of what the consequences might be; regretting when they were forced to stain their classmates. I have seen them at drill, heads up, eyes to the front, working with that precision of military discipline which breeds ill to any future transgression against the Stars and Stripes. I have seen them in Philadelphia, flushed with victory over the "grey legs" in New York, heads bowed in defeat; in the "black holes" of our ships, feeling raring furnaces; on the ball room leading their partners with the chivalrous attention typical of naval officers. Yes I have known them in many places, and always they have been the men of honor, well disciplined, strong, and healthy gentlemen that we have a right to expect our "midships" to be.

No, the Naval Academy has not yet gone to the dogs. In the regiment of midshipmen, Columbia has a body of men in whom she may well be proud, and who in the hour of need will stand the test of naval officers in action.

The proposal that the supervisors purchase an ambulance for the academy is one that no citizen will object to. If there is one gasoline vehicle in the city needs it is an ambulance, in which injured persons may be taken in comparative comfort to the hospital and in which the police surgeon may have his first-aid outfit for the treatment of accident cases on the spot. More than one person is had injuries seriously complicated by having to wait until the hospital is reached before anything is done and by being hurried to the hospital in the present ambulance patrol. The treatment of injured in Honolulu today is almost barbarous.

Minister Reisch states that his impression of the matter is that the proposed China-America transpacific steamship company will run its ships under the American flag. All the information which has reached Hawaii regarding this line is just the contrary. The ships will fly almost any flag except the Stars and Stripes, thus reaping all the benefit of American export trade without any of the disadvantages imposed by American shipping laws.

Honolulu appears to be threatened with an epidemic of typhoid. There are many more than the average number of cases being reported. The one best way to guard yourself and family against this disease is to be careful of your drinking water. For the present, at least, all drinking water should be boiled. When the precautions are so simple, it is worse than foolish to take chances.

## Aiding the Wolf and Hamstringing the Lamb

FOR a clean cut, vigorous, but courteous analysis of the doctrine of national "preparedness" as against "non-resistance," as a means of preventing war and the aggression of belligerent nations against a peaceable ones. The Advertiser commends its readers to the open letter by Lyman Abbott, editor of the New York Outlook, to Henry Ford, reprinted on page two herewith.

By his revolutionary methods in manufacturing and marketing automobiles; his astonishing profits and spectacular sharing of such profits with his customers and employees, Mr. Ford has become a national character. When, therefore, he indiscriminately denounces all military and naval preparation for defense; opposes the selling of war material to belligerent nations, and brands as hypocrites all engaging in such manufacture and sale, his words are deserving of attention.

Doctor Abbott informs Mr. Ford, through his open letter, that at a date when the latter was but recently out of short pants—years before the first Hague conference was called—the former was engaged with other earnest reformers in seeking to solve the problem of how to prevent war, the plan to create a "Supreme Court of Nations," to settle all international controversies, being evolved as a consequence.

The attention of Mr. Ford is also drawn to the historical fact that the passive, non-resistant attitude has never disarmed an aggressor nation. He cites the Incas of Peru, who were exterminated by Spain; the Jews in Russia and the Armenians in Turkey, whose non-resistance has resulted in wholesale massacre.

Further attention is drawn to the most vital fact of all, that if a belligerent is not to be permitted to buy war material from a neutral, it will put a premium on militarism, by permitting a truculent stock of guns and ammunition, thereby compelling its peaceably inclined neighbors to do the same, or be caught barehanded in case of trouble with the prepared nation.

Doctor Abbott quotes with approval the maxim that the success of the propaganda to prohibit the sale of war material to belligerents by neutrals, would be to "aid the wolf and hamstring the lamb." But to appreciate Doctor Abbott's keen logic the letter should be read as a whole.

## Dumba And Bernstorff

THE Austrian ambassador, Doctor Dumba, having been caught in such a way that nothing was left for him but to make complete acknowledgement of his diplomatic guilt, adds weight to the recent allegations made by the New York World against the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, which include about everything which Ambassador Dumba has been doing. Leslie's Weekly, in its current issue, summarizes the Worlds expose as follows:

"A nation-wide sensation was created recently by the publication in the New York World of a series of articles concerning pro-German activities in the United States. The articles were based on correspondence which fell into the hands of the World and which indicated that representatives of the German government were promoting a variety of schemes in this country to injure the cause of the Allies. Among those implicated in the affair, the World says, were Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, chancellor of the German Empire; Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington; Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy; Dr. Herman F. Albert, chief financial agent of the German government in America; Hugo Schmidt, Western representative of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin; Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist; S. Sulzberger, a banker of Frankfurt, Germany; Herr Waetzoldt, trade representative of the German government in the United States, and agents of the German secret service."

"These men, it is claimed, sought to influence and control the American press, to establish newspapers and news services, to finance lectures and moving picture shows, and to publish books—all with the object of stirring up discord among the American people to Germany's advantage. It is averred that the pro-German paper Fatherland, published in New York, has received monthly payments from the German treasury. It is also deduced from the correspondence that the German government is building a large munitions plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut, which has contracted to supply the British and Russian governments with its products, as "a blind," and without intention to deliver the goods, except to Germany through an adjoining neutral country."

"Moreover, the correspondence reveals that German agents have been striving to foment strikes in establishments manufacturing munitions of war for the Allies. Among the asserted steps taken to shut off war supplies from Great Britain and France were the securing by Hugo Schweitzer of the transfer to himself of a contract between a company in Newark, New Jersey, and Thomas A. Edison for \$1,400,000 worth of carbolic acid; an attempt to tie up two plants producing liquid chlorine, which has been used for asphyxiating purposes in the trenches; a move to acquire control of the Wright Airship Company of Dayton, Ohio; the holding up of shipments of dyestuffs from Germany in order to intensify American indignation at the British blockade policy; and the organization of movements in favor of imposing an embargo on munitions of war. The names of a number of well-known Americans, men and women, are mentioned in the documents in connection with the embargo project."

"The World calculates that \$2,000,000 per week of German government money has been spent in

## Brest-Litovsk

THE fall of one after another of the great fortresses of the Russian western line of defenses, coming just a year after the fall of Liege, Antwerp and Mauberg, supposedly impregnable to assault, shows that little reliance can be placed in concrete and stone when opposed to the modern artillery evolved by the Austrians and Germans. The capture of a fortress, depending upon its own guns, appears to be only a question of bringing up sufficient heavy guns to batter it to bits.

On the other hand, fieldworks along a thousand miles today defy assault and such natural defenses as the British are encountering in the land fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula and as the Italians are attempting to pierce in their invasion of Austria, appear to be defended with more ease now than in olden days, before the advent of the high powered rifle and the machine gun.

The great fortress of Novo-Georgievsk, a huge entrenched camp, was designed and garrisoned to hold back the German progress for an indefinite period. It fell after an assault of a comparatively few days. Then followed the fall of Brest-Litovsk, the strongest Russian fortress, believed to be unconquerable by any field army. It was designed to be the central point for both the defense and the offense of the Russian army, and around it were to be regrouped the Slav army corps for the final defense and the eventual offense against the invading Teutons.

A description of the Brest-Litovsk fortress is given in a recent historic sketch issued by the National Geographic Society, which says:

"Brest-Litovsk, a powerful fortified Russian stronghold, is one of the oldest important fortresses in Northern Europe, and its history has been a changeful and stirring one."

"It is first mentioned on the occasion of its capture by Boleslav the Brave, of Poland, in 1020. Next, Casimir the Just, of Poland, built a tight castle here, in country where the outposts of several nations met. Princes of Galicia, Volhynia, Lithuania, grand masters of the Teutonic knights, Tartar chieftains and kings of Poland held and stormed the city in turn, and from its fortifications ravaged the region around."

"Tartars swept over the place like a plague in 1241, moving most of the town into its muddy river. The Teutonic knights devastated its suburbs in 1397, and Mengly Ghyrey, Kahn of the Crimea, burned the city with conscientious attention to detail, his visitation coming in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Polish diets were held here. It was out of the deliberations of a council of bishops from Western Russia, held at Brest in 1594, that the Uniat rite was born. The Swedes gave the city its last thorough pillaging in 1706. At the second partition of Poland, it was incorporated in Russia, and patience, technique and money have been lavished upon it by the great northern empire to make it as near impregnable as possible."

"Brest-Litovsk is situated at the junction of the navigable rivers, Bug and Mukhovets, and at the point of confluence stands the city fortress. It lies upon the right bank of the Bug, here sharply cut, where the river turns from north to northeast. Railways from Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, Warsaw, Vilna and East Prussia intersect here. Further it lies upon the inland waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the course of which is connected up by canal behind Brest, between the upper Mukhovets River and the Pripiet River. Thus, the city is served by a well nigh perfect system of communications, reaching to the north, the east, the south and to points in the interior between, and expanding again from Brest toward the northeast, the west and southwest."

"Brest lies in the government of Grodno, 131 miles south of the city of Grodno. It has a population of about 45,000, more than half of which is Jewish. The synagogue at Brest during the Sixteenth century was regarded as the first in Europe. Probably due to its large Jewish population, Brest-Litovsk has never developed an industry, but rather a thriving commerce."

"Grains, hides, soap, wheat and timber are the staples of its trade. The lumber in which it deals was floated in great rafts down to Danzig before the war. Flax and hemp are extensively grown in the country around, and also form important articles of its trade."

"The older fortifications lie about one mile east of Brest, and have a circumference of four miles. The field works have been kept up to date, and everything possible has been done by Russia to make them unconquerable. Brest-Litovsk was regarded in Russia as the most powerful individual stronghold in the empire."

A series of slanderous statements regarding Hawaii and a number of wholly insulting remarks addressed to the local Portuguese appeared yesterday as an advertisement in a local publication. It is deplorable that statements such as were contained in this page display, statements wholly unwarranted by the facts, should be sent abroad with the tacit endorsement of the publication accepting and publishing the libels. Slanders such as these against Hawaii are calculated to do much harm, both at home and abroad, and no one should have money enough to secure publication of an advertisement of this nature. We doubt if the responsible owner of the publication in question or the editor of it were ever consulted prior to the appearance of the advertisement, for which both are now being criticized.

Judging by the silence, we take it that Roosevelt is strangling over what he wants to say.

furthering these undertakings. Doctor Albert issued a statement declaring that a false construction had been placed on the acts of himself and his associates."

## DRYDOCK RETURNS 'F-4' HULK TO SEA

Pontoons That Raised Ill-Fated Submarine Will Float It To Pearl Harbor

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon the ill-fated drydock was sunk, and the submarine F-4 was held by the pontoons that raised her from the sea. She remained afloat in the dock last night, and, at seven o'clock this morning, she will be towed out, to be moored in the harbor, probably at Quarantine, until there is a sea smooth enough to permit her to be towed to Pearl Harbor safely. Leaving her afloat during the night would test out the pontoons thoroughly. The F-4 entered the dock Monday evening, August 30.

The board of investigation, composed of Admiral C. J. Bouch, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Furer and Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, held a meeting yesterday. It will be several days before the report is completed.

Fuller mail advices from the Coast have been received as to the report of the former board of investigation, headed by Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle of the cruiser Maryland, which was appointed by Admiral C. B. T. Moore. The Washington dispatch reads:

"Serious weaknesses common to all four of the navy's F type of submarines are pointed out in the report of the board of inquiry which made an investigation immediately after the loss of the F-4 with her crew of twenty-one last March."

"So far as could be determined before the boat was raised, the board found that every possible precaution had been taken within the limitations of design, and the report pays tribute to the efficiency and courage of the men who lost their lives and who were aware of defects in the boat."

"Although the first board reported that it could draw no conclusion, the possibility that the crew might have been killed by chlorine gas is indicated in the finding that:

"Sea water has at times seeped into the cells of the storage batteries of the boats of the F class, causing the evolution of chlorine gas, which is quickly destructive of life."

"A comparatively small amount of sea water can cause the liberation of sufficient chlorine gas to asphyxiate the crew of a submarine, while in a submerged condition."

"A small quantity of sea water," the report observes, "seeped into three of the cells of the forward storage battery in the F-1, damaging the cells and liberating quantities of chlorine gas. No fatalities or injuries to personnel followed as the boat was moored to the dock."

"Referring to the batteries of F boats, it is pointed out that faulty construction permits the generation of hydrogen, and that a hydrogen explosion in the F-4 on March 6, 1915, damaged the vessel."

From the looks of things it is quite likely that the territorial prisoners may be withdrawn from the Volcano road prison on Hawaii," said Attorney-General Stanback yesterday. "We came to an agreement with Chairman Kaunane in regard to the appointment of guards and lunas for the prisoners, but he promised to write us and we may hear from him tomorrow morning in the Mauna Kea mail."

The whole trouble is that the high sheriff appoints the jailer and the Hawaii County officials select the guards and lunas. This will not obey the orders of Jailer MacAuliffe; hence the hitch.

The situation has resolved itself into this: If the prisoners are to remain and work on the Volcano road the high sheriff must appoint the guards and lunas, so that there will be no conflict of authority."

Jarrett Waite For Letter High Sheriff Jarrett, when seen yesterday, was not disposed to say anything in regard to the affair. He agreed, in the main, with the attorney-general.

"I expect to hear from Chairman Kaunane tomorrow morning and I would rather wait to get his letter and see what the final word is to be before committing myself."

Both officials are agreed that Kaunane has too many personal friends whom he wants to "place" in salaried positions. The Big Island official does not look with favor on the proposition that the guards and lunas at the prison should be appointed by the high sheriff. Should Kaunane turn down the suggestion the prisoners will be withdrawn.

Kaunane Gets Ultimatum "That was our ultimatum to him," Mr. Stanback said yesterday.

The two territorial officials stopped over on Maui and visited the prisoners who are doing the work on the Makawao roads. They found everything in good order.

"There is such a difference between Maui and Hawaii," remarked the attorney-general, referring to the situation on Hawaii against that existing on Maui.

"Maui people want more prisoners if we can spare them," Mr. Stanback continued. "They have a lot of work for them to do on the roads and they need them. Should the Hawaii prisoners be withdrawn they will likely be divided between Maui and Honolulu. We, too, need them here."